

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XVI

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1909

NO. 40

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Factory District to Have New Sidewalk for Workmen--Grand Avenue to Be Improved

All the members of the City Board of Trustees were present at last Monday night's meeting except Trustee Gaerdes, who was compelled to stay home on account of sickness.

A communication was received from Mrs. E. S. Pike, formerly of this city, dated at San Francisco, asking the board to refund the sum of \$9 on a merchants' license issued to her husband at the beginning of the fiscal year permitting him to conduct a butcher business. Mr. Pike had gone out of business here and that was the reason the rebate was asked for.

Upon motion of Trustee McSweeney, seconded by Trustee Edwards, the request was granted and the clerk instructed to make out a warrant for the same.

A communication was received from Surveyor Geo. A. Kneese, stating that he would figure an estimate on the amount of road material necessary to be taken out of Miller Avenue at Maple and set grade stakes for the sum of \$25.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee McSweeney, the communication was ordered placed on file.

A communication was received from Engineer C. E. Moore, explaining profiles and maps he had prepared at the request of the board.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee McSweeney, the communication was placed on file.

Night Watchman W. B. Acheson presented a surety bond issued by the American Surety Company of Baltimore in the sum of \$1000.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Edwards, the bond was accepted.

Trustee Hickey of the street committee reported that he had conferred with Leroy Hough, vice-president of the Western Meat Company, in the matter of repairing the sidewalk on Swift Avenue leading to the factory district and stated that Mr. Hough had assured him that his company would join in the movement to repair the sidewalk and would pay its full share.

Trustee McSweeney of the same committee reported that he and Trustee Gaerdes had visited the officials of

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Residents of South San Francisco are asked to furnish this office with any news items that they know of from time to time. There is a letter box attached to our front door, in which written items can be placed. Please write on one side of paper and sign your name to it. THE ENTERPRISE desires to print all the local happenings, and the people of South San Francisco can be of material help.

When, oh when, will the new Southern Pacific depot be opened for use?

The hills to the north and west of this city are taking on their annual carpets of green.

Mrs. E. L. Woodman has been in Sacramento this week visiting relatives and friends.

Stanley Ketchell, the well-known prize fighter, and Wm. Clay Silver Jr., of Colma, were visitors to South San Francisco on Thursday.

Geo. R. Sneath of Jersey Farm and Geo. A. Perham of Baden Crossing, were visitors in South San Francisco on Tuesday.

The Stanislaus Electric Company's high voltage line will soon be stretched across the factory district of this city. Towers fifty feet high are now being erected to support the wires.

Several local sportsmen went out with their guns and dogs to gather in ducks, quail and rail yesterday, October 1st, the beginning of the open season to kill that class of game.

A party of prominent San Francisco lumber men were in this city on Wednesday looking over the factory district and were favorably impressed with its location and facilities.

A. McSweeney, the real estate man, reports the sale of a house and lot and improvements located at lot 18, block 126½, on California Avenue, between Linden and Maple, to David Lawler of Holy Cross. Mr. McSweeney also reports many inquiries for real estate.

Early Thursday morning, the office at the Holy Cross Cemetery was broken into and attempt made to rob the safe. A window was broken and the safe door was blown off. The robbers failed to open the safe, evidently being scared off.

Frank Miner reports that the local League of Justice is increasing in membership right along. He says the League is organized in the interest of good government and that it will take an active part in this city's political campaign next April.

Nearly all the half-tone illustrations for the improvement club's sixteen-page booklet are completed, and it will soon be issued. Subscribers who have not already done so are urged to pay up their installments for August and September to the secretary of the club.

The reader's attention is called to the new advertisement in THE ENTERPRISE of the J. G. McCarthy Undertaking Co. of San Mateo. The company has established a branch in San Bruno, where day and night calls will be attended to promptly.

Rev. D. Ralston has arrived in South San Francisco and has taken charge of the local Methodist church. On Sunday evening he will speak on the subject, "The Man Under a Tree." A very cordial invitation is given to all to be present. There will be special music. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Young will sing. T. C. Barlow, violinist, will render music during Sunday school.

Extensive preparations are being made to hold a two-day's carnival in this city on the 30th and 31st of this month, in honor of the visit of a large delegation from Half Moon Bay at that time. There will be a grand ball on Saturday evening, October 30th, by the local Independent Voters' Club, and a lively baseball game on the following day (Sunday). Colonel Peter Lind, with his rough riders, will be in evidence and he will also prepare a grand barbecue.

COAST SIDE JOINS GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Petition for Highway Commission From Property Owners to Be Presented to Supervisors Next Monday

The good roads movement in San Mateo County is a popular one. It was started by the Peninsula Promotion League, of which W. J. Martin of this city is president. Now the coast side of the county has joined in the agitation.

An enthusiastic meeting of property owners was held at Montara last Saturday.

Resolutions were passed calling upon the county supervisors to appoint a highway commission and to issue bonds for the building of permanent roads.

The meeting was attended by J. R. Rodgers, chief engineer of the Ocean Shore road; Supervisor Jas. T. Casey, J. F. Weinke, W. S. Barnes, M. B. Johnson and many land owners. Harry Wagner presided and C. B. Smith acted as secretary. The resolutions were drawn up by Robert F. Gallagher, Charles M. Johnson and W. S. Barnes.

The conferees say that a first-class highway between Pescadero, San Pedro and Colma is of first importance, as this section is filled with farms and dairies. But they believe also that the east section should be improved. The supervisors are asked to consult with the new body in naming the highway commission.

Representatives from all over the county will appear before the Board of Supervisors next Monday, and ask that a highway commission of three

property owners be appointed whose duty it will be to perfect a modern road system for this county and report back to the board its findings.

Other counties in the state are going ahead and voting bonds to build roads under the Highway Commission plan.

Many names of prominent San Mateo County property owners have been mentioned as aspirants for appointment on the commission.

It is the general consensus of opinion that the Peninsula Promotion League, which organization started this good roads movement, besides being very active in getting concessions from the Southern Pacific Company for the people of this county, should have a representative on the commission.

W. J. Martin, president of the Peninsula Promotion League, and a long resident of this county, has been urged to allow his name to be used in connection with one of these appointments. Mr. Martin has taken the matter under consideration, but he feels that his business interests would prevent his giving the attention which anyone accepting such an appointment should give to the good roads movement.

The petition that is to be presented to the Board of Supervisors on Monday, asking it to appoint a highway commission, now contains over 600 signatures of property owners in this county—nearly double the number necessary.

LIVELY TIMES AT BURLINGAME

A dispatch from Burlingame states that the meeting of the Board of City Trustees Monday night was rather boisterous.

Three different times E. F. Treadwell, the chairman, threatened to have the insurgents thrown out unless they stopped their flippancy, only to have his words received with smiles of derision.

A petition from the property owners in Bellevue avenue was presented, protesting against the payment of \$160 to Sidewalk Inspector Bodwell, father of one of the members of the board. The petitioners were represented by Attorney Hall Ross, but the petition was thrown out by the trustees.

A protest was also made against the new dog pound on the lumber wharf at the Burlingame beach. A. Stone and E. A. Soderland said that they were unable to sleep on account of the howling of the animals. Trustee McGavran then stated that Stone had promised to find a suitable place for the pound and had failed to do so.

"That is an untruth," replied Stone. Trustee Lange was accused by Soderland of having threatened to shoot someone. "Something will happen to that dog pound yet," was Soderland's answer.

dicate that an era of prosperity has come that is felt all over the State.

There is a notable improvement of conditions throughout the State, owing to a large influx of buyers of small farms. Substantial and flattering growth is in evidence in the cities of the State.

The grape harvest is in full swing, with heavy crops in all the wine districts. Harvest of deciduous fruits is drawing to a close, and has fully borne out predictions. It is the largest crop ever harvested in California. Prices have been good in all lines, owing to shortage throughout the East and South, with consequently increased demand.

Initial steps have been taken by the people of San Diego to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal by an international exposition.

Arrangements are being completed for the great Portola Festival in San Francisco October 19-23.

Arrangements for California municipal and industrial securities has increased, and in addition to this large amounts of capital are offering for the development of land propositions.

DRAYAGE AND EXPRESSAGE

KAUFFMANN BROS.

Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates

CONNECTIONS WITH ALL TRAINS

WOOD AND COAL HAY AND GRAIN

Office: - With Wells, Fargo & Co.
Phone, Main 224 Grand Ave.

Balanced in a Day

Your passbook—bring it in today—get it back tomorrow. Checks listed and the book accurately balanced by the infallible Burroughs Adding Machine—a guarantee against error. We give you prompt, accurate service in every department by use of time-saving business methods.

To open an account, see the cashier—fill in a signature card and make your first deposit. It's simple enough.

Bank of
South San Francisco



PROGRESS BULLETIN

Business conditions throughout California are constantly improving, being evidenced during the month of September by the increased bank clearings of all the cities having clearing houses. Reports received by The California Promotion Committee in-

South San Francisco Railroad Time Table

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:13 A. M.
7:23 A. M.
7:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 A. M.
10:08 A. M.
12:52 P. M.
3:01 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:23 P. M.
7:03 P. M.
7:13 P. M.
8:58 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:57 A. M.
8:37 A. M.
10:57 A. M.
11:47 A. M.
2:23 P. M.
3:37 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:57 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theatre Train)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:30 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
4:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:20 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:19 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

5:45 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
2:30 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
5:29 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

* NORTHBBOUND DISPATCH.

8:03 A. M.
12:13 P. M.
3:43 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

† SOUTHBBOUND DISPATCH.

6:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
3:17 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—A. Hynding (President), H. Gaerdes, H. Edwards, Thos. Hickey, D. McSweeney.

Clerk—W. J. Smith

Treasurer—C. L. Kauffmann

Recorder—A. McSweeney

Marshal—H. W. Kneese

Deputy Marshal—W. P. Acheson

Garbage Collector—A. T. Smith

Poundmaster—D. Clements

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. D. B. Plymire

(President), E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, E. N. Brown, Geo. Kneese (Secretary), Inspector, A. T. Smith.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—Chas. Robinson, J. Kelly.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court—G. H. Buck

Treasurer—P. P. Chamberlain

Tax Collector—C. L. McCracken

District Attorney—J. J. Bullock

Assessor—C. D. Hayward

County Clerk—Joseph H. Nash

County Recorder—John F. Johnston

Sheriff—Robert Chatham

Auditor—Henry Underhill

Superintendent of Schools—Roy Cloud

Coroner and Public Adm.—Dr. H. G. Plymire

Surveyor—James B. Neuman

Health Officer—W. G. Beattie, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor—James T. Casey

Justice of the Peace—A. McSweeney

Constable—Bob Carroll

Postmaster—E. E. Cunningham

A few cottage lots for sale at \$250.00 each; near the central part of the city and only five blocks from depot, at \$5 a month; inquire at this office.

The Approach of Halley's Comet

Historic Celestial Marvel, With a Head as Large as the Moon, Recently Sighted at Heidelberg, Germany, Will Soon Be Visible to the Naked Eye the World Over.

By FREDERIC CAMPBELL
[President of the department of astronomy, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.]

After an absence of seventy-five years that monster of the sky, Halley's comet, is close to its return. Already it is sighted and photographed after being waited for years and looked for months. On Sept. 11 Professor Wolff of Heidelberg observatory, Germany, got his great telescope on the wandering son of the solar family and wired all the principal observatories to prepare to welcome the prodigal home.

They are few who have access to the great telescopes, but those who do may now sight this celestial marvel in advance of the rest of mankind, who will have to wait till December to gaze upon the wondrous spectacle. Even without a telescope it is of interest to know just where the comet now is. Most people who understand anything about the heavens are familiar with the curiously shade and brilliantly studded winter constellation known as Orion. This now rises soon after midnight and by 2 o'clock in the morning is well above those mists that hang about the horizon. The bright whitish star at the west of the rectangular figure is Rigel. The bright reddish one at the east is Betelgeux. Looking off to the east of Betelgeux another bright star is seen. This is Procyon, in the constellation Canis Minor. A brighter star than either is seen southward—that is, Sirius—brightest of all the fixed stars. Draw imaginary lines connecting Betelgeux, Procyon and Sirius and you have a great equilateral triangle. One-third the distance along the line from Betelgeux to Procyon stands the comet.

Has Traveled Thousands of Millions of Miles in Its Journey Toward the Sun—Astronomical Expert Tells Why There Is No Collision Possible With It.

taken 400,000,000 miles from its distance. About the last of March it is expected to cross the orbit of the earth. About ten days later it will cross the orbit of Venus. It will then swing about the sun, reaching its perihelion, or point of nearest approach to the sun, May 10, according to one calculation, though according to another it may be some time in April. It then begins to push back into space again, and in so doing it again crosses the orbits of the planets about as follows: Venus, May 28; earth, June 19; Mars, July 28; Jupiter, nearly a year later.

If the comet twice crosses the orbit of the earth it becomes a question of the utmost interest whether our globe is liable to be run into. It is reassuring to be told that the earth will be at the two crossing points about Nov. 1 and May 1. It will thus be seen that we make a good escape, though a little narrow in the latter case, inasmuch as there is a margin of only about a month and a half at that point. But even if the earth were at the crossing points at the same time with the comet nothing could happen for the reason that the two bodies do not travel in the same plane or on the same level. At the first crossing the comet goes over and at the second it goes under the earth, so that there is no danger of collision at either point any more than there is of collision between a surface car and an elevated train on the one hand or between a surface car and a subway train on the other. It has been calculated that the nearest possible approach of the comet to the earth would be 6,000,000 miles, but we shall be millions of miles farther separated than that even when nearest.

Source of Comets Unknown.

It used to be believed that comets were entirely irresponsible bodies nor

same it will describe an ellipse and will return at regular intervals.

How Comets Are Captured.

The periodical comets are believed to have been captured by some of the planets. A comet comes journeying through space under the influence of the sun, intending to pay us but a single visit. It passes so near great Jupiter, for example, that its speed is slowed down below the critical point. It is thereby compelled to change its orbit to an ellipse and stays with us for the rest of its life. Neptune is credited with capturing six comets, including Halley's; Uranus three, Saturn two, Jupiter about thirty. One reason for believing that there is yet another undiscovered planet beyond Neptune is that a certain comet shows a curve which reaches out to a distant point where a planet ought to be in order to account for its introduction into our system.

Naming of the Comet.

It has been ascertained that the period of Halley's comet is in general about seventy-five years, though it is sometimes a little less and sometimes several years more, the differences being due to the influence of the planets which it passes in going and coming. This is therefore a historic comet and by no means an upstart, for it has recently been traced back to more than 200 years before Christ.

Considering how young the science of astronomy is, think of being able to identify appearances of this same comet in all the following years: B. C. 240, A.D. 451, 760, 1066, 1145, 1222, 1301, 1378, 1456, 1531, 1607, 1682, 1753, 1835, 1910. In 1066 William the Conqueror was terrifying England, and the comet was looked upon as an omen of terrible disaster. In 1456 all Europe was moved to terror by this enormous sword of light held aloft nightly in the sky, and the pope directed that to the Ave Maria should be added the prayer, "Lord, save us from the Turk, the comet and the devil." It was at this time that the noonday call to prayer by the ringing of church bells was introduced, which has never been abandoned. In 1759 the comet first came back according to prediction of the great Sir Edmund Halley, the friend of Newton, and it henceforth took upon itself his name.

There always has been and still is much of mystery as to the nature of comets. Where they came from no one knows, but they are in the universe journeying through space. When first sighted a comet looks only like a faint nebula changing its position among the fixed stars. As it draws nearer the sun it becomes brighter and begins to shoot out a tail. Yet nearer, the head can be recognized as quite distant from the tail and a bright core at the center of the head called the nucleus. Great comets like Halley's are described as presenting a head as large as the moon, shining with the brightness of Venus and stretching out the tail over one-third of the sky. Halley's comet has shown a tail forty-five degrees long, which is equal to a procession of ninety full moons. As it does not always appear the same, it is likely on the present occasion to have a length either greater or less.

Peril In Its Head.

The head of a comet is the dangerous part, consisting probably of a mass of particles like stones, held together by their mutual gravitation. The increasing heat of the sun as it approaches that body develops vapors, which envelop the nucleus and are driven back into space in the form of the tail. It is noteworthy that the tail always streams away from the sun, going before the head when the sun retires into space. This, so long a mystery, is now believed to be due to the pressure of light from the sun, so great a force that not less than 70,000 tons of it ever rest upon the earth's surface. The tail is extremely thin, so that the faintest stars can be seen through a million miles of its thickness. The earth has once or twice passed through a comet's tail and suffered no harm. If, however, there should occur a head-on collision with the nucleus it would not only be the end of the comet, but might seriously damage if not ruin the earth. If nothing more, it would be likely to introduce noxious gases into our atmosphere, which would as swiftly produce death as the descending fumes of Mount Pelee. We have already shown that no collision is possible with Halley's comet, nor as long as we believe that human history is yet to be consummated and that a divine plan lies back of the universe can we indulge in now antiquated fears. Nothing is less probable, even astronomically, than a cometary collision. However, there is some ground for believing that in that strange curiosity of the plains, Coon Butte, Ariz., we have the evidence that just once a comet struck the earth, but if so, whether before or after the advent of man, we have no means of knowing.

The truth is that all the planets, including the earth, are traveling about the sun, not on circles, but on ellipses, but their paths are only slightly eccentric, while that of the periodical comet is extremely so. A boy's round hoop when pressed out of shape becomes an ellipse, and the harder the pressure the more elliptical it becomes. Such is the path of the periodical comet. When the comet is as near the sun as the earth is, if its speed be more than twenty-six miles a second it will describe a parabola or a hyperbola and will never come back. If it be less than the

its last appearance it was visible the larger part of a year, and certainly for months we shall have our sky, partly at night and partly in the morning, transformed by the presence of this not unwelcome stranger. It will be seen the world over. Peary at the north pole and Shackleton at the south pole would each be cheered by its radiance, and seventy-five years hence a very few very old men will trembly point to the heavens and say that in their youth they saw yonder spectacle once before.

COOK'S POLAR BEAR FIGHT.

North Pole Finder's Adventure in the Arctic Regions.

On one occasion when he was proceeding south after the discovery of the north pole Dr. Frederick A. Cook had an exciting adventure with a polar bear. He had drawn the canvas boat upon the ice, and the Eskimos had gone in search of game, leaving the doctor alone and without weapons or ammunition. The only food he had left was the shoulder of a seal which he was keeping for an emergency.

Dr. Cook, who was asleep in the boat, was suddenly awakened and saw a few yards away a bear sniffing about. Finally it pushed its nose inquisitively into the boat where Dr. Cook was lying. The explorer was scared, but he seized a runner of a sled and hit the bear. This frightened the animal, but it returned and was about to attack when Dr. Cook shouted loudly and advanced upon it, flourishing the sled runner as he went. This demonstration so impressed the animal that it turned tail and fled. Later it was killed by the Eskimos. After this Dr. Cook never remained alone.

BY AIRSHIP TO CHINA.

Minister Wu Thinks Aeroplanes Will Soon Make Transocean Flights.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States and minister plenipotentiary to Peru, Mexico and Cuba, who recently returned to New York from Lima, Peru, via the isthmus of Panama on his way to Washington, said:

"I spent seven days in the canal zone and was much impressed with the systematic manner in which the work is being carried on, especially the enormous steam shovels, like giant hands, methodically scooping out the earth



WU TING FANG.

and casting it aside. The opening of the canal will be a boon to the world at large, and an improvement in trade conditions will assuredly follow. I was informed by Colonel Goethals that he expected to have it finished by 1915, and I hope to travel through it on my way to or from China.

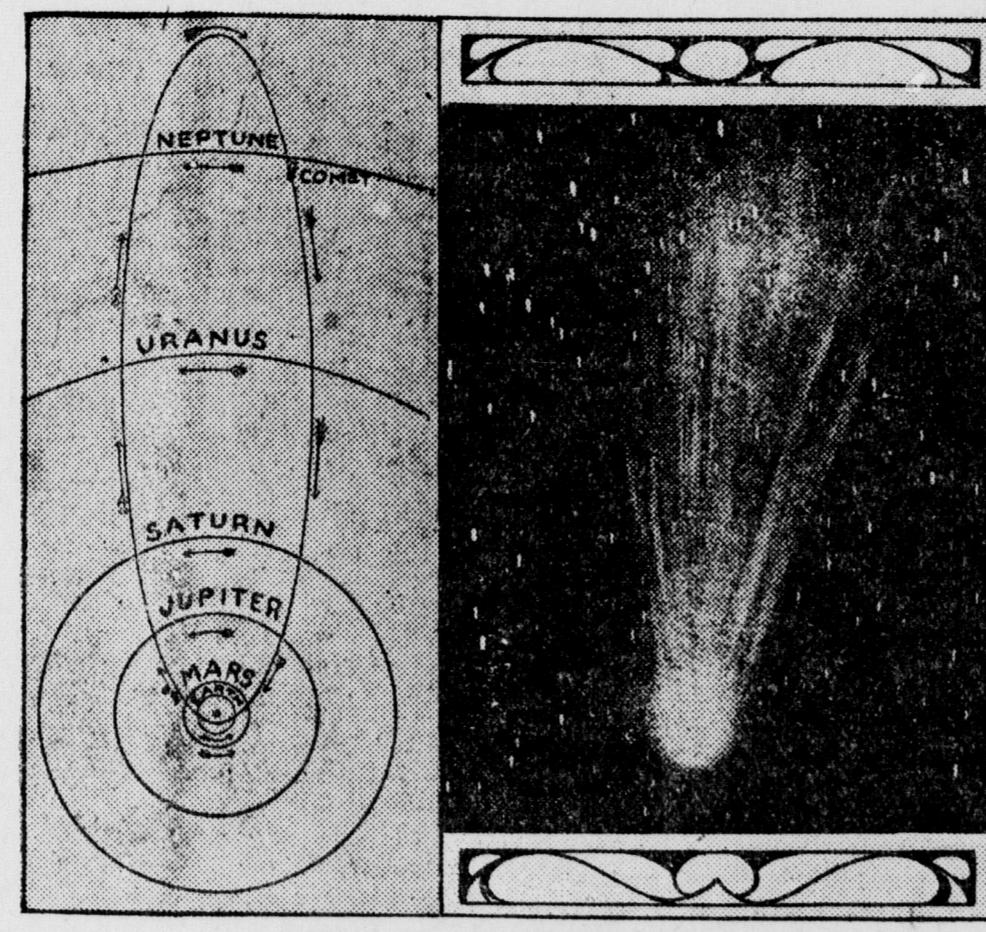
"This is the twentieth century, and I am prepared to see many wonders. Nothing is impossible any longer. I expect to see people flying through the air like birds in the next ten years, when we know how to live and regulate our lives. People laugh now, but it will surely come when we pay more attention to aviation and improve our appliances."

"Do you think that aeroplanes will ever fly across the Atlantic?" he was asked.

"Certainly I do, and across the Pacific to China also," he replied. "We must take this seriously and not make a joke about flying machines."

There is a youngster in college who combines the poetic instinct with a keen sense of humor. He is not a close student. In fact, he regards books as instruments of torture. One of the professors picked up a text book belonging to him the other day and found on the flyleaf this bit of verse, which no doubt expressed the student's opinion of it:

Should there be another flood
For refuge hither fly,
And should the whole world be submerged
This book would still be dry.



ORBIT OF HALLEY'S COMET.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

With the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, now rapidly being constructed, South San Francisco will have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Baden Brick Company, Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, and other enterprises, all of which are in full operation to-day. The American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased over 300 acres of land in South San Francisco for the purpose of erecting a great plant, which they estimate will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. The Doak Sheet Steel Company has purchased a large tract of land and has already commenced the construction of a large rolling mill. Other factories have recently made purchases, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

SLAUGHTERERS OF
CATTLE
HOGS
SHEEP
and
CALVES

PRIMROSE HAMS AND BACON

GOLDEN GATE PURE LARD

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT



SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County,

California

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
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Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

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One Year, in advance \$2.00
Six Months " 1.00
Three Months " 50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 2, 1909

The municipal issue in San Francisco has about simmered down to Heney vs. Fickert as outlined in these columns at the beginning of the campaign.

President Taft has reassured the American people that the Roosevelt policies are Taft policies, and the American people believe the President. Four years as a member of the Roosevelt administration have given Taft a very thorough knowledge of the subject.

The prompt and general enforcement of the laws against exceeding the speed limit on the public roads by automobiles will add many votes for bonds when the day comes to vote for or against bonds for road improvement in this county.

Automobile Associations would do well to take this matter in hand and not only passively favor but positively assist in the enforcement of these laws.

Automobile users above all others are interested in road improvement, and effective improvement can only come speedily by bonding the county.

A large element in the county has come to regard the automobile as an enemy to all who ride in or upon humbler vehicles, and this feeling has been aroused by the reckless disregard of the rights of the public by a few automobile owners or drivers.

There is a great deal of outspoken opposition to spending \$20,000 extra money on the courthouse dome. The additional tax is one ground, and further delay in the new-old or old-new courthouse another ground of objection urged by those opposed to spending more money on the dome.

As to the question of delay, it don't matter so much, as the county has become so inured in this regard as to be immune to suffering injury from delay. As to the opposition of the added tax, the monstrous burden which the poor little courthouse must forever support, is a stand-off against the tax.

Seriously, however, if the people of San Mateo County permit their courthouse to be completed in its present form, they will be forever ashamed of their work.

The county courthouse as it now stand looks like the old-time Democratic caricature of Benj. Harrison, Republican candidate for President, crushed beneath the load of "Grandfather's Hat."

Harrison, it is true, survived the Grandfather-Hat episode and was elected, but we are not so sure about our people long enduring the ridicule our courthouse and its "Grandfather's Hat" must cost them.

SHAMEFUL DESTRUCTION OF SMALL FISH

Deputy Fish Commissioners F. H. Smith of this county, E. M. McMillan and W. M. Purves of San Francisco raided a lot of Chinese fishermen on Tuesday in the bay to the east of this city.

The Chinese had thousands of small fish in their possession when arrested that they had just gathered with nets with meshes smaller than the law allows.

The deputies arrested twelve Chinese, who were charged with violating the fish laws of the State, and brought before Justice McSweeney who fined them each \$25.

These Chinese have made a practice lately of catching small fish with shrimps in great quantities. They throw the fish and shrimps in large cauldrons of hot water to cook them. Then they spread them on floors and segregate the shrimps from the fish, which are left to dry. The dried fish are then shipped to China where they are used as a fertilizer.

The officers found at the Chinese shrimp camp, near this city, a floor 150 x 150 feet square, covered to the depth of six inches with these small fish. They are determined that this practice shall stop.

Raids were made lately by the same officers at Hunters Point and San Pablo, on the bay, and several Chinese were arrested for similar violations of the law.

A WELL KNOWN ENGINEER DEAD

W. E. Marsh, principal assistant engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, the builder of the Lucin, Bay shore and Dumbarton cut-offs, and a man who was regarded by his profession as a wizard in tunnel construction, died at the company hospital, Baker and Fell streets Wednesday night after four weeks confinement following an operation for appendicitis.

Marsh was stricken while at work on the Rocklin-Colfax cut-off in the Sierra and was hurried to this city, being taken to the railroad hospital September 2d. He was operated on September 4th and again on September 20th. Although his condition was known to be critical, his death came suddenly and was quite unexpected.

In the thirty-four years he was connected with the Southern Pacific Company Marsh won an enviable reputation as a construction engineer. He began his service with the company at the age of 20, having come from the New Jersey Central, of which road he had been assistant engineer. He worked on the construction of the Sunset line through Texas and Arizona and overcame many difficulties resulting from Indian depredations.

Though Marsh's greatest single piece of railroad building was the forty-seven mile bridge and fill across the Great Salt Lake, his second most important piece of work was the Bay Shore cut-off. He also built the coast line from Santa Marguerita to Santa Barbara and the Shasta line through the Siskiyou mountains.

Marsh was 54 years old and a life member of the Ogden Lodge of Elks. He is survived by two brothers, A. L. C. Marsh, a New York architect; Richard Marsh, an assayer of Spokane; a sister, Miss Anna Marsh of Plainfield, N. J.; and two sons, Emmet L. Marsh and Frederick T. Marsh, both of this city.

The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon from O'Connor's undertaking parlors. At 2:30 o'clock the remains will be taken on a special train to Cypress Lawn Cemetery, where the interment will occur. The services will be under the auspices of the Elks.—S. F. Chronicle.

Got a Shock of Electricity.

R. E. ("Deck") Setter, the well-known saloon keeper, received a severe shock of electricity Friday morning while attending to some electrical fixtures at his place of business.

* A choice line of ladies' petticoats, 65 cents up, at Schneider's. *

THE TOWN THAT PUSH BUILT

VIII.—The Up to Date Jeweler



THIS is the jeweler who needed some boots and shoes and wisely needed

What he was told by the shoe man's ad. And went and bought the best he had And paid with the hardware merchant's bill

Which came from the furniture dealer's till,

Where it went when the clothing dealer bought

From the dry goods man, which the butcher got

From the grocer who had settlement made

With the money the honest workman paid.

P. S.—The local dealer who's up to snuff Will always advertise his stuff.

GOOD ROADS MEAN PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

Although he did not advocate the use of convict labor in road construction, in a recent speech in Congress, Representative Sulzer, of New York, must have had that in his mind, for it was during the discussion of a bill to revise and amend the penal laws of the United States that he said:

My purpose in taking the floor at this time is to say a few words on a topic of much moment—good roads. I am now, always have been, and always expect to be in favor of good road building. There is no subject at the present time of more importance to all the people than the proposition to construct good roads by governmental aid along economic and constitutional lines.

The plain people of the land are familiar with the truths of history. They know the past. They realize that often the difference between good roads and bad roads is the difference between profit and loss.

Good roads have a money value far beyond our ordinary conception. Bad roads constitute our greatest drawback to internal development and material progress.

Good roads mean prosperous farmers; bad roads mean abandoned farms, sparsely settled country districts, and congested populated cities, where the poor are destined to become poorer. Good roads mean more cultivated farms and cheaper food products for the toilers in the towns; bad roads mean poor transportation, lack of communication, high prices for the necessities of life, the loss of untold millions of wealth, and idle workmen seeking employment.

Good roads will help those who cultivate the soil and feed the multitude, and whatever aids the producers of our country will increase our wealth and our greatness and benefit all the people. We cannot destroy our farms without final decay. They are today the heart of our national life and the chief source of our material greatness. Tear down every edifice in our cities and labor will rebuild them, but abandon the farms and our cities will disappear forever.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say again that I take an abiding interest in this all-absorbing question for better highways by some plan of governmental assistance. I know it can be done honestly, economically, and constitutionally. I am not committed to any pet scheme. I have no vanity in

the matter. I care not who gets the glory so long as the people get the results.

I am for the cause, and in the fight to stay. Good roads mean progress and prosperity, a benefit to the people who live in the cities, an advantage to the people who live in the country, and it will help every section of our vast domain. Good roads, like good streets, make habitation along them most desirable; they enhance the value of farm lands, facilitate transportation and add untold wealth to the producers and consumers of the country; they are the milestones marking the advance of civilization; they economize time, give labor a lift, and make millions in money; they save wear and tear and worry and waste; they beautify the country, bring it in touch with the city; they aid the social and the religious and the educational and the industrial progress of the people; they make better homes and happier hearth sides; they are the avenues of trade, the highways of commerce, the mail routes of information and the agencies of communication; they mean the economical transportation of marketable products—the maximum burden at the minimum cost; they are the ligaments that bind the country together in thrift and industry and intelligence and patriotism; they promote social intercourse; prevent intellectual stagnation, and increase the happiness and the prosperity of our producing masses; they contribute to the glory of the country, give employment to our idle workmen, distribute the necessities of life—the products of the fields and the forests and the factories—encourage energy and husbandry, inculcate love for our scenic wonders and make mankind better and greater and grander and broader.

Good roads, sir, are the arteries of the industrial life of a great and wonderful people. Good roads make a good country. In a government such as ours all sorts and conditions of men and women are more or less absolutely dependent about the best and speediest means of communication and transportation. If you say that good roads will only help the farmers, I deny it. The farmers who produce the necessities of life are less dependent than the millions and millions of people who live in our cities. The very lives of the latter depend on the farmers—the producers of the necessities of life. The most superficial investigation of this subject will clearly prove that good roads are more important to the consumers than they are to the producers of the country.

But the burdens of life fall thickest and hardest on the farmer; and he gets less for the taxes he pays than any other class of people in the land. The least the government can do for him is to help him get decent highways. I am with the farmers in this fight for good roads. I am with the rural districts of our land in their struggle for better transportation facilities, and in Congress or out of Congress I shall do all in my power to hasten the consumption they desire—the ability to go and to come along good roads without exhausting the time and the effort and the utility of man and beast.

The fathers of the Republic wisely recognized the importance of this question. Washington and Jefferson advocated good roads and projected the construction of a great highway from the capitol to the Mississippi Valley. The far-seeing statesmen of the early days of national existence championed and passed measures to better the means of transportation. They knew that of all human agencies the one which has done most for civilization has been the building of good roads—the abridgement of distance, the shortening of time—in the facilities of communication.

They realized the necessity of good roads, how important they were to the country, to its growth and development; and to mankind, morally, physically, intellectually, and in-

dustry; removing national and provincial antipathies, and binding together all sorts and conditions of people in the brotherhood of man.

The farsighted wisdom of Julius Caesar built from the imperial exchequer the magnificent roads that led in directions to eternal Rome. The great Napoleon—Caesar like—built the roads of France that center in Paris from the general fund of the government; and these French roads have done more than any other single agency to encourage the thrift and increase the industry and insure the contentment of the people of France. Caesar and Napoleon were the great road builders of ancient and modern times, and their foresight and their judgment demonstrated the beneficent results that follow like the night, the day, the building of great governmental highways.—From the *Farm Implement News*, June 3, 1909.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

F. O. E.

South City Aerie No. 1473, F. O. E., conducted its last initiation under the old ritual Tuesday evening last. The new ritual and additional paraphernalia is on the way and its arrival is looked for with interest. Advance notes show the new work to be a great improvement over the old. It will be up to the drill team to so perfect themselves that the new work may be put on impressively and its full meaning disclosed to candidates. The new work is very attractive. It will also be the means of bringing members of the Aerie closer together, causing them to have greater interest in the order. The principles for which Eagledom stands—Liberty, Truth, Justice and Equality—are more fully exemplified, added to which, the duty imposed upon us, the care of the sick, the relief of distress, the exhibition of manly tenderness toward the stricken, replacing the misery of the world with joy and happiness. It is for us to demonstrate what can be done in our own locality by South City Aerie's 180 members for the uplifting and betterment of our fellowmen.

Summary of Aerie funds September 1, 1909: Cash on deposit in bank, \$1519.12; cash in treasurer's hands, \$43.53; paraphernalia and supplies, \$350; investment, \$523. Total \$3035.65.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church
(Cor. Grand and Maple Avenues, one block from the Post Office.)

Regular Sunday services—Sermon at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school classes for all ages at 10:45 a. m. Epworth League of C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Prayer services Thursday at 7:45 p. m. The public is made cordially welcome at all our services.

"A home-like church."

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the GREAT ABBATOIR at SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO San Mateo County, California

"CITY GROCERY"

DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Candies and Notions.

Extra Fine Teas and Coffees. Fresh Creamery Butter direct from the creamery

Dutra & Quilla, Props.
355 GRAND AVENUE

The J. G. McCarthy Undertaking Co.

DEPUTY CORONER

121 Baldwin Avenue, San Mateo, Cal.

BRANCH OFFICE:—San Bruno—Mrs. F. Schuster, San Bruno Ave. and County Road

Departing from the old-time custom, we will hereafter furnish hearse, carriage, and embalming free of charge. Terms and prices second to none.

Night and day calls promptly attended. Lady attendant. Phone, San Mateo 223

THE SLAYER OF MARAT

Charlotte Corday and the Act That Made Her Famous.

HER PLANS FOR THE MURDER

The Way They Were Worked Out and How They Were Put Into Execution. Her Own Tragic End and the Final Act of the Brutal Headsman.

Among the instances of fanatic zeal for country and people the act of Charlotte Corday, who was born at St. Saturnin, France, July 27, 1768, and who was beheaded at Paris July 17, 1793, stands out in tragic force.

Her childhood and early youth were full of privation, although she was of a noble family. She was educated at a convent in Caen and then went to live with an aunt in the same old town of Normandy.

She had a serene and lofty beauty, was tall and graceful, and her manner was full of dignity.

She spent all her leisure in reading, and her books were always those that related to heroism and devotion to country. When the revolution broke upon France, Charlotte eagerly took up the reading of politics and public questions. When the Girondists were obliged to fly from Paris they went to Caen and began to hold meetings and form plans for future operations in Paris.

The Girondists were the true republicans and got their name from Gironde, as it was the deputies from this district that had formed the Republican party in the national assembly. The massacres had terrified them, and they had tried to stop the violent measures in the reign of terror.

Charlotte felt a very madness of enthusiasm as she listened to the fiery eloquence of these men who denounced Marat. Danton and Robespierre escaped much of the censure due for their share in the frightful work of cruelty and death. It was upon Marat that the Girondists poured their eloquence, for it was he who had pursued and ordered the death of their leaders in Paris. In the depths of her heart purpose was formed to save her people from this monster and at any cost to herself.

Into Charlotte's life a tender and respectful love had come to add its influence in these days of strange tumult and calm purpose. She and a young man named Franquelin had been writing each other, and she had given him her portrait and told him that he might at least love that. When this never marched away to Paris with the Girondists and the neighboring volunteers, she bade him a calm farewell, for she knew she was going to save him.

After her execution Franquelin went home to his native village in Normandy. In the tender care of his mother he gradually failed, for his heart was broken the day his love perished. When he came to die he requested that Charlotte's portrait and letters be buried with him, and his grave holds them sacredly.

Charlotte began to prepare for her journey to Paris and the tragedy had planned. Every effort was made to hide the appearance of a concealed purpose. When she arrived at Paris she at once set about her plans to find Marat. As a preparation she went to one of the shops of the Palais Royal and bought a dagger shaped knife, paying for it 60 cents. This she hid in the folds of her dress. Her plan had been to kill Marat in the very convention, where she thought the deed would be avenged by killing her on the spot.

But Marat no longer went to the convention. He was ill with a disease that was slowly killing him, and his body was in a state of disorder and irruption that gave him an agony of suffering. He was only comfortable when in the warm water of his bath. He lived on the first floor of a house in the Rue des Cordeliers, and connected with his home were all the affairs of his journalistic work and from here all his pamphlets and journals were sent out.

After writing two letters asking for an interview, in which she would give him some important news about suspected persons, she got no reply. Then she took her way to the house, insisted that she must see him, and when forbidden entrance by Marat's wife she still urged the importance of her errand. Marat heard the sound of their voices and shouted out for a reason of the noise that bothered him. When told that it was the woman who had twice written him he bade her come in. The wife, against her will, let her pass.

Marat was in his bath, wrapped in an ink stained sheet, and was writing on a board laid across the bath. Asking her errand, he took down all the details she gave him. When he had the name of each Girondist who was at work in Caen he told her that in a week they would be brought to the guillotine. Then as she stood beside

the bath she plunged the knife into his heart, and he died with a cry to his wife to come to him.

Just before her execution she wrote to the Girondists at Caen that she anticipated happiness "with Brutus in the Elysian fields" after her death, and she also wrote tender and loving farewell letters to her relatives and friends.

When she had suffered death the executioner lifted up her head by the hair and struck it a brutal blow with his fist. Just at that moment a beam of the sun so fell upon it that there was the effect of a blinding upon the dead face.—Boston Globe.

Nervous Collectors.

"Have you ever noticed," asked the botanist, "how extremely nervous a collector becomes? I mean a man or a woman who makes a collection of anything—from birds' eggs to copper jars or from crustaceans to ichthyosaurus. So soon as a collector has accumulated two specimens along the same line he begins to fear something will happen to them, and his nerves are torn by a desire, on the one hand, to show his collection to everybody who can be induced to look at it, and by an agony of apprehension, on the other hand, lest some one should carelessly touch one of the precious objects.

"The other day I laughed at one of my friends who has a collection of rare and beautiful butterflies. They are, of course, mounted under glass and then are placed in glass cabinets, yet when he is showing the collection he fairly dances around the inspector, lest some accident should cause a finger or an elbow or a parasol to crash through the two protecting crystals and ruin a delicate specimen. He laughed, too, and admitted all I said. 'I can't even bear,' he told me, 'to have anybody point at a specimen, and if I find a man the least bit careless with his hands I never show him my collection more than once.'"

—New York Press.

Too Many Rivals.

As an instance of the abundance of claimants to the Spanish throne Señor Emilio Castellar once told that at one of the splendid balls which Marshal de MacMahon gave during the exhibition of 1878 Queen Isabella of Bourbon met King Amadeo of Savoy, who had replaced her on the throne of Spain. She invited the monarch to see her in her little palace, near the Arc de Triomphe. Amadeo, flattered at this exhibition of affability, made haste to visit her. On entering the palace he met the Due de Montpensier, another claimant to the Spanish crown. Hardly had Amadeo saluted the royal hostess when she introduced to him her "cousin Don Carlos." The king's astonishment reached a culminating point when an usher, in loud tones, proclaimed the entrance of his excellency the Marquis de Molins, ambassador of his majesty Alfonso XII, king of Spain. This was too much for the Italian prince, who found himself face to face with so many rivals or their representatives, and taking his leave, he retired as soon as possible.—Exchange.

Led Her Cow to School.
Miss Edna Cockrell, formerly a teacher in the Tonkawa (Kan.) public schools, is now assistant superintendent of the girls' industrial school at Clarkson, Miss. Writing to friends at Tonkawa, Miss Cockrell said lately: "The girls are from fourteen to twenty years old. Most of them are very poor people, whom church people have given money to go to school. One poor girl came, leading a cow, twenty-five miles. She is going to milk the cow night and morning and sell the milk to pay her tuition."

Good Fellow, the Constitution.
An Italian applying for naturalization before Judge Adrian in the common pleas court at New Brunswick, N. J., the other day was asked: "Do you know the constitution?" "Yes," he said.

"What do you think of it?" "Oh, he ver' good fella."

His application was refused.

The Difference.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is the difference between farming and agriculture?" "Well, my son, for farming you need a plow and a harrow and a lot of other implements, and for agriculture all you need is a pencil and a piece of paper."—Washington Star.

The Mess in the Oven.
"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid of all work.

"Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water, and I put them into the oven to dry."—London Tatler.

Mildew.
An easy method of removing mildew is to place the article in a warm oven for a few moments and then brush it.

A WEST POINT HAIZING

It Knocked All the Egotism Out of the New Cadet.

SINGING HIS OWN PRAISES.

He Was Kept at It to His Own Mortification and the Delight of the Upper Class Men—A Clipping From His Home Paper Started the Trouble.

Hazing at the United States Military academy, West Point, has in the past ten years been so frequently followed by punishment and otherwise disconcerted that it has practically become a thing of the past. A third of a century ago the modes of hazing were varied and many of them unique. A certain graduate who hailed from south of Mason and Dixon's line and from west of the Allegheny mountains told this story of his own experience:

He was a tall, rawboned fellow when he entered the academy as a "plebe" and had been assigned to a room with a bright little chap, with whom he soon became very friendly and confidential. Several weeks after he had entered the academy he received a letter from his good mother, in which she had inclosed a clipping from their county newspaper.

The article mentioned the fact that young Mr. — had received an appointment to West Point and had left for that place several days before; that, whereas they extended congratulations to the young man, the United States government was to be much more greatly congratulated upon obtaining as one of its embryo soldiers a man from their community, the son of such a noble sire, whose sire and great-sires had been equally noble, a young man above reproach, of great intellect and bound to make his mark in any calling he might elect, etc.

This article inspired its recipient with pride and pleasure. He found it impossible to refrain from showing it to his roommate and an hour after having done so was accosted while going downstairs by an upper class man who had been drilling him and had been very severe. At this meeting the upper class man, who was about half his size, looked at him solemnly, removed his cap and said: "Mr. —, I humbly beg your pardon for having been so stern with you. I did not know until a few moments ago what a distinguished and intellectual young man you were. You honor us by becoming one of us."

The pleased "plebe" never for a moment scented mischief, grinningly replied: "That's all right, Mr. —. I forgive you."

That evening while the "plebe" and his roommate were engaged in study there was a knock at their door, and there entered the upper class man who had accosted and apologized to the "plebe" on the stairs, he being accompanied by a dozen other upper class men. He thus addressed the "plebe": "Mr. —, here are a number of your brother cadets who are desirous of knowing what a particularly distinguished man they have among them. You will therefore kindly read what your newspaper says of you."

The "plebe" was inclined to demur, but the determined manner and stately eye of the little upper class man compelled obedience. Embarrassed, he stumbledly read the whole article, at the conclusion of which the little upper class man stated that the reader had mumbled in parts, had failed to enunciate distinctly and required the poor "plebe" to read it again. This having been done, all shook hands with him in an apparently most deferential manner, after which the little upper class man stated that they would call the next evening augmented by other cadets and that in the meantime the "plebe" would commit the article to memory and be in readiness to repeat it when they called.

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The visit was made and the declamation rendered. He was then informed that he would be again visited the following evening and would prepare himself so as to be able to render the article in song. This visit was made, the room being fairly packed with cadets, and the poor "plebe" was required to stand on a table and howl the article from start to finish, for he had not the faintest understanding of how to sing or turn a tune. In after years he said that if he had ever had any egotism in his composition it was

completely knocked out of him by having to handle that article as he had to handle it.—J. W. Duncan in Lippincott's.

AUSTRALIAN DINGOS.

Treacherous and Destructive Animals That Can Feign Death.

There are some who believe, though the evidence seems against them, that certain of the wild dogs, like the Australian dingo—"yellow dog dingo, always hungry, dusty in the sun"—are reverions to the wild state of a race once tame, just as the pariah dogs of various countries have traveled half the road toward becoming wild animals again.

As one sees the dingo here in the gardens it looks not merely like a domesticated dog, but like a dog of a distinctly engaging and amicable kind. The dingo's character belies its gentle looks. "Quarrelsome, sly and treacherous," an Australian naturalist has called it. So sly is it that, according to Mr. Beddard in "The Cambridge Natural History," it feigns death "with such persistence that an individual has been known to be partly flayed before moving" and so treacherous that in the days when dingos were more commonly kept as pets by the colonists than, as a result of bitter experience, is the case today it was no unusual thing for the dog which had been brought up with every tenderness from puppyhood to turn suddenly on its master or mistress, or, what was more frequent, when left in temporary charge of an empty house to seize the opportunity to raid the sheepfold or the poultry runs.

On such occasions it "ravens" even as the wolf, killing not to satisfy its hunger, but in the unrestrainable fury of a brutal instinct, so that, given time enough, it will not leave one fowl or one sheep alive. That it does not need much time, moreover, is shown by the statement of Thomas Ward that "one dingo in the course of a few hours has been known to destroy several score of sheep." For its fighting ability the same authority declares it to be a match for most domestic dogs of double its size.

When wild it hunts in packs, which are said sometimes to include as many as a hundred individuals, though from six to a dozen is the common number, and the only Australian animal which it is uncertain if the pack can ever pull down is (in spite of Mr. Kipling) the "old man" kangaroo.—London Times.

WOMEN IN TROUSERS.

Some Whose Work Compels Them to Dispense With Draperies.

The idea of a woman in trousers seems to be the most horrible that the modern civilized mind can conjure up, but there are parts of the world where women wear these garments as a matter of course, and the heavens have not yet fallen. They even contrive to look charming in them, too, as in one of the cantons of Switzerland, where the bifurcated garment is worn on dress occasions as well as for work. Not even at the altar are the trousers discarded. The bride wears white ones, with a white bodice and white flowers in her hair, and many a bride in a court train is less shy and sweet. In spite of their trousers, which are necessitated by the work they do in the fields, these women do not ride astride, but use a sidesaddle just like the woman who is trammelled by skirts.

The trousers of Switzerland are loose, baggy affairs, sometimes almost as cumbersome as skirts, but the peasant maidens of the Austrian Tyrol wear short, close fitting small clothes, which cannot impede their movements in any way and which are not particularly becoming. The socks do not meet the trousers and the knee is left bare, like a highlander's. The upper part of the costume has some feminine touches, and over the trousers is a short drapery, which may be the remains of a skirt. These women work in the fields and stables and are compelled by their life to dispense with superfluous draperies.

French and Belgian fisherwomen wear trousers. They wade through the water, pushing their nets before them, and the heavy waves would soon sweep them off their feet if they wore skirts. Even without them they are obliged to go out in little parties for mutual protection.

In China, where they do most things differently from the rest of the world, the women wear trousers and the men do not disdain skirts. The women also smoke. In Turkey, before Paris fashions invaded the harem, trousers were worn by the women, while the cigarette is an indispensable part of their lives.—New York Tribune.

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George IV's Hoardings.

One of the most inveterate hoarders on record was George IV. Not only was he averse to destroying books and papers, but he preserved everything that could possibly be kept. When he died all the suits of clothes he had worn for twenty years were discovered and sold by public auction. His executors also found secreted in various desks, drawers and cupboards numerous purses and pocketbooks crammed full of money to the extent, it is said, of £20,000, together with more sentimental treasures in the form of locks of hair from the tresses of forgotten beauties of the court.—London Graphic.

Disappointment.

Head Waiter—What's the matter with that dyspeptic looking old chap over there at the fourth table?

Assistant—He's got a grouch. He was getting all ready to make a kick about that cantaloupe, and he found it was a good one.—Chicago Tribune.

And Other Ladies.

After making out a list of its awards of medals and prizes one of the juries of the Paris exposition of 1900 decided to celebrate the completion of its labors by giving an informal little dinner at which the members of the jury, representing many nationalities, could meet far more agreeably as private individuals; hence it was decidedly unexpected when, after they had reached the stage of coffee and cigars, the British member of the jury rose with great solemnity and said, "Gentlemen, I propose the health of her majesty the queen."

This staggered everybody for a moment; but, innate courtesy overcoming national prejudice, they quickly pulled themselves together and drank the toast with all the honors.

No sooner, however, had this been accomplished than the American member rose and, poising his glass in the air, said simply, "And other ladies."

Needless to say this equally unexpected toast was received with enthusiasm by all.

No Fault of His.

"Why, Johnny! Your little sister is shelling two quarts of peas to your one."

"Well, I told the durn little chump about it, but it didn't do no good."—Cleveland Leader.

The affections are like lightning. You cannot tell where they will strike until they have fallen.—Lacordaire.

Stung.

The old gentleman went into the parlor the other night at the witching hour of 10:30 and found the lights out and his daughter and a dear friend enjoying a tête-à-tête in a corner by the window.

"Evangeline," said the old man sternly, "this is scandalous!"

"Yes, papa," she answered sweetly. "It is candleless because times are hard. Lights cost so much Ferdinand and I said we would get along with the starlight."

And papa turned about in speechless amazement and tried to walk out of the room through a panel in the wall paper.—Exchange.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP

The Colma Bakery, formerly run by B. Caviglia, will hereafter be conducted by Severino Lavezzo and Giacomo Fagomarino. All accounts contracted by B. Caviglia will be paid by him.

Colma, Sept. 25, 1909.

Sept. 25-31

In the Superior Court of the State of California, In and For the County of San Mateo.

Charles Bone, also known as Chas. Bone, plaintiff, vs. Edgemar Realty Syndicate, a corporation, and J. T. Casey, defendants.

No. 3445.

AT \$2 PER DAY.

And the Hired Man's Wages Have Not Yet Been Paid.

By CLAUDE ARNOLD.
[Copyright, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

"Now, mother, the man must go."
"We might give him one more chance."

"He has been intoxicated four times in two weeks, and we can't put up with him any longer."

"But help is scarce, daughter, and where will we find another man?"

"I'll drive to the village and find one. The garden must be attended to and the lawns mowed. I'll offer as high as \$2 per day until we can find a steady man by the month."

The Widow Deering and her daughter Jessie occupied the manor house on what was known as Deering hill, and the son, Fred, always took a run out on Saturdays and remained until Monday. There was an acre of ground around the house, and a man of all work was necessary.

Fred had been sent west on business, and in his absence the man was taking things easy. Miss Jessie had never been called upon to take the reins of management into her own hands.

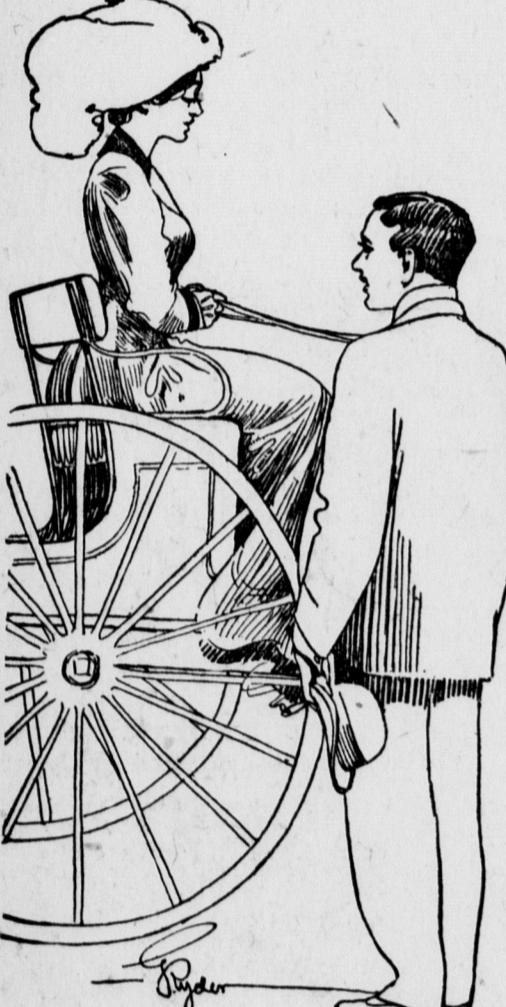
After the talk with her mother she went out and made ready the pony cart.

She had never hired a man in her life, but she had no doubt whatever as to her ability to make a good choice.

On her way to the village she stopped at the home of a friend to ask her if she knew of any competent man. Her friend, as luck would have it, had, not half an hour before, sent a man along the road because she had no work for him.

"If you hurry you might overtake him, dear," she said to Miss Jessie. "He was pretty well dressed and not more than twenty-five or thirty years old. You're sure to see him in the village."

Miss Jessie hurried on, and when she reached Main street her eye fell upon a young man sauntering aimlessly along. He was fairly well dressed and seemed to be about twenty-five years



"ARE YOU LOOKING FOR WORK, MY GOOD MAN?" SHE ASKED.

old. He looked, too, as if he had been walking along a dusty road. Miss Jessie drew rein and passed slowly by. Then, suddenly making up her mind that this was the man she sought, she turned about and stopped beside him.

"Are you looking for work, my good man?" she asked.

The young man turned toward her. He removed his cap and the cigar he was smoking before replying. "If it is anything I can do, madam," he said. "You can hoe and weed the garden?"

"I think so."

"And run a lawn mower?"

"Yes."

"And there may be other little odd jobs about the place. I have just discharged our man for intoxication and laziness. I want some one to take his place until my brother Fred gets home. What wages do you ask?"

"You may name the figure," he replied.

"Will \$2 per day be enough?"

"I will do my best to earn that amount."

"Are you ready to go now?"

The man could not drive back with her, but would follow within a couple of hours. Oh, yes, she could depend upon him. He had been out of work a long time and was pleased to get a job. Miss Jessie was satisfied. She had caught a queer twinkle in his eyes two or three times, but in her gratification at having hired a man with so

little delay she forgot the twinkles. "I told you I could, and I have," she announced as she rushed into the house on her return.

"You mean you have hired a man?" queried the mother.

"Of course. He'll be here within two hours. I must now go out and tell White to go."

"Be gentle with him."

White was sober enough to understand that he must go.

Meanwhile the newly hired man had been making ready to follow his employer. He had made a number of inquiries of the village innkeeper, overhauled his trunk and made up a bundle of clothing, but he had not shaved. He arrived at the manor just in time to face an emergency. The discharged man was at the kitchen door demanding a month's extra pay and telling what he would do if it was not forthcoming.

Bailey had the remedy at his finger tips. He placed his bundle on a bench and advanced upon Mr. White, picked him up and carried him to the roadside fence and threw him over. As he returned to his bundle Miss Jessie smiled at him.

The newly hired man was given a room over the kitchen. He and the admiring cook ate dinner at the kitchen table. She wanted to know all about him. Bailey didn't say he had tramped it, but she inferred as much; he didn't say he had resolved to reform, but she decided that he had, and she encouragingly said to him as she cut him a big piece of apple pie for a windup:

"Never mind how low down you have been; there's a chance for you. If you are sober and steady, who knows but you may come up to marry a cook who has got \$200 saved up and is the owner of a loving heart?"

Bailey weeded out the cucumbers and lettuce and tomatoes and carried in coal for the cook. As he had been hired by the day he looked for the "boss" to replace him after four or five days, but she was only too anxious to have him stay on.

Ten days had passed, and not a word had been said on either side, when Fred Deering suddenly made his appearance. It was midafternoon, and Bailey was hoeing the young sweet corn. No one saw him go, but as soon as he caught sight of young Deering he vanished and was hunted for in vain.

"He's stolen the family silver and absconded, and that's just what I always thought he'd do!" announced the cook. But the family plate and all other things were found to be safe.

"Um, um," replied Fred when his sister had told him how she came to hire the man and gave a description of his looks. "He's no joker, but knowing me and having seen you once—Um, um. Yes, he said he was coming over on the marshes duck shooting!"

"Fred Deering, what on earth are you talking about?" demanded Miss Jessie, but he only laughed and then drove to the village in the cart. His mission was a success, and he laughed louder than before.

"Say," he said to a guest of the inn who had just been shaved and fitted into a fashionable suit of clothes, "my sister thinks she's just the sharpest girl in the state, and this will take her down three or four pegs. Bailey, eh! And they made you eat in the kitchen with the cook! And you weeded and hoed and mowed and never cracked a smile? Say, it was great!"

And when the cart reached home and the two gentlemen walked up on the veranda where the ladies were sitting Fred uttered a giggle and introduced his friend Clive Bennett.

It didn't take Miss Jessie more than a minute to discover "Bailey" in "Bennet's" clothes. She was hurt and humiliated and indignant, just as her brother said she would be.

"Sis, you really deserve credit," her brother said three months later. "You picked out the best hired man we ever had, and now you've picked out the best brother-in-law I could have asked for. By the way, don't you owe him his pay yet at \$2 per day?"

CLUB OF BALDHEADED MEN.

Members Agree to Go Hatless From April 1 to Oct. 1.

The Hatless Club of Baldheaded Men, which was organized in Omaha last spring, has become so popular that its scope is now almost national. Dr. Clark, the national president and originator of the movement, recently returned from Milwaukee, where 500 baldheaded men met in convention. Speaking of the results, he said:

"Delegates—all baldheaded—were present from all over the country. We adopted a rule that makes it compulsory for every member upon all occasions to go hatless between April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year. This may seem silly and like a joke, but if our members will go hatless inside of five years every one of them will have crowns covered with hair. Hats are enemies of hair."

BEING SICK IN CHINA.

What Happens When a Devil Jumps Down a Patient's Throat.

It is the custom for a Chinaman to visit the barber every week to have a general overhauling. First, the head and face are shaved; second, the ears are scraped and cleansed with a small brush made of duck's hair; third, the upper and lower eyelids are scraped with a dull edged knife, all granulations being smoothed away, and then an application is made with a duck's hair brush of salt solution.

This is the reason why you will find so much blindness in China. They take no antiseptic measures whatever.

Finally the patient's back is massaged, and after paying a fee of 3 cents and no tip he leaves the shop, feeling clean outside, but now must consult his regular physician.

After going through the usual examination, which is a form of military inspection, the doctor diagnoses the case and treats it unless a devil happens to jump down the patient's throat. If this has happened the doctor can do the patient no good until he promises to set off a hundred firecrackers and to make a daily visit to the joss house. This done, he receives the usual pills for those vacated by the devil.

These pills may consist of spotted rhinoceros horns, said to be a wonderful cure for intestinal troubles. The spotted rhinoceros horns come from southern China, and in the market at Singapore a single specimen will bring \$25.

Tiger bones when ground to a powder and mixed with Chinese wine make a great blood tonic which is used by all classes of Chinese in northern China. The recipe is held by a firm in Shanghai that has become very wealthy by the sale of this tonic.

Old deer horns are boiled down to make the medicinal glue which binds the fifty ingredients composing the average Chinese pills. As in these you may get anything from a pinch of gunpowder to powdered cobra tail dust it is not the fault of Wong Yik Chee if just the right kind of specific escapes the patient.

Equal in medicinal efficacy to the above are three high grade tiger remedies, the eyeball, liver and blood. As may be imagined, tiger eyeball, the genuine article, can be prescribed for only the exceedingly wealthy Chinese. Similarly the liver, when dried and reduced to a powder, is worth its weight in gold all over China. Tiger blood, when evaporated to a solid at a temperature of 110 degrees and taken as a powder, is believed by Asiatics to transform a craven into a hero.—Medical Record.

The Political Millennium.

Two Kansas farmers, one of them a Republican and the other a Democrat, were quarreling over their political beliefs. The more they argued the further apart they drifted. Finally they called in a neighbor to settle the dispute. This neighbor was a man who seldom said anything, who went about his business, was a good citizen and substantial in every way.

"Well," he replied after both had stated their sides, "my son and I have been hauling wheat nearly forty years now. There are two roads leading to the mill. One is the valley road and the other leads over the hill. But never yet has the miller asked me which road we came. He always asks, 'Is the wheat good?'"—Kansas City Journal.

True Thrift.

"When visiting a certain town in the north of England," says a medical man, "I was told of an extraordinary incident wherein the main figure, an economical housewife, exhibited under trying circumstances a trait quite characteristic of her. It seems that she had by mistake taken a quantity of poison—mercurial poison—the antidote for which, as all should know, comprises the whites of eggs. When this antidote was being administered, the lady had overheard, she managed to murmur, although almost unconscious: 'Mary, Mary! Save the yolks for the puddings!'"—London Tit-Bits.

Always Fun at Dinner Time.

A mother in New York city has struck upon a plan which adds greatly to the general good humor of the household over which she presides. A son works with his father downtown, and there are three girls and a boy in school. At dinner every night each member of the little circle must tell the funniest incident in his or her personal experiences of the day. Tried as an experiment, the idea has been made permanent, and it provides a barrel of fun every twenty-four hours. It also has increased the powers of observation of every member of the family.

Little Edna (reading)—Say, mamma, what is a lack of artistic taste? Mamma—It is the feeling, my dear, that prompts a baldheaded man with red whiskers to wear a black wig.—Chicago News.

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NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE, EXECUTION

No. 22887

Sheriff's Office, County of San Mateo, State of California, ss.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, hereinafter called Moller Company (a corporation), Plaintiff, and H. BERTA, Defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 28th day of May, A. D. 1909, for the sum of three hundred eighteen dollars and ninety-six cents (\$318.96), in gold coin of the United States, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, and interest of said Defendant, H. BERTA, of and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain real property situate, lying and being in the County of San Mateo, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

Lot number twenty-one (21), block number one (1), 25 feet by 100 feet, official map of blocks 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Huntington Park, on file in the office of the county recorder of San Mateo County, State of California.

Therefore notice is given that I will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day in front of the courthouse door of the County of San Mateo, in the town of Redwood City in said county, sell to the highest bidder at PUBLIC AUCTION for gold coin of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, H. BERTA, of and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs.

ROBERT S. CHATHAM, Sheriff.
By F. T. BARTLETT, Under Sheriff.
Dated at Redwood City, September 13, 1909.
Sept 18-3

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

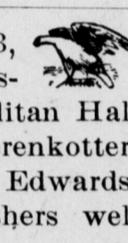
TIPPECANOE TRIBE No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting Bros.



A. E. Kauffmann, Secretary.

Geo. E. Keissling, Keeper of Records.

SOUTH CITY AERIE No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m. Julius Eikenkotter, Worthy President. Harry Edwards, Secretary. Visiting brothers welcome.



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THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE

(The State Central Organization, organized 1902.)

“PROMOTION—The act of promoting, advancement; encouragement.”—Century Dictionary.

The Committee has for its object the PROMOTING of California's interests.

It has nothing to sell.

It fosters all things tending to the ADVANCEMENT of California.

It is authority on matters relating to California.

It ENCOURAGES the establishment of new industries and fosters those already established.

It invites desirable immigration.

It presents the opportunities and needs of all fields of business and professional activity.

It is supported by popular subscription and makes no charge for any service rendered.

It has affiliated with it two hundred commercial organizations of the State, with a combined membership of more than thirty thousand.

Meetings of representatives of these organizations are held semi-annually in different parts of the State, where matters of California's interest are discussed.</

FRIENDS OF CONSERVATION.

League Launched to Save Resources of the Nation.

TAFT APPROVES OF ITS AIMS.

President Joins National Association of Which Charles W. Eliot Is Head. Preservation of Human Efficiency as Well as of Forests, Water and Mines Urged.

With President Taft's name among the first on its roll of members and with a fixed and radical policy with regard to the granting of water power rights announced, a new conservation league has been launched at Chicago looking to the care of all natural resources of the nation and taking a definite stand as to projects of conservation already under way.

The formation of the new body, which is known as the National Conservation association, was recently made public by Walter L. Fisher after he had received in a letter from President Taft permission to place the executive's name in the list of members.

President Taft's acceptance of membership is considered by the organizers as the placing of his stamp of approval on the declaration of principles incorporated in the constitution of the association.

Eliot Is President.

Former President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university is the executive head of the new league, and Mr. Fisher is a member of the executive committee. The final steps toward organization were taken in the latter part of July at Cambridge, Mass., but the fact was not made public until President Taft consented to become a member. The membership in the new league is to be composed of individuals, while membership in the organization of last year was limited to associations.

The most radical recommendations in the declaration of principles are those applying to grants of water power, which are:

The incorporation into all future grants of water power rights by state or nation of provisions to secure the following:

(a) Prompt development on pain of forfeiture of the grant.

(b) Payment of reasonable compensation for the benefits granted by the people, with periodic readjustment of the rates of compensation, so as to insure justice both to the investor and to the public.

(c) The limitation of all such grants to periods not exceeding fifty years and reservation of the right to terminate and reconvey the grant for proper cause and upon equitable compensation, together with proper inspection and publicity of records and accounts.

(d) Recognition of the right of the appropriate public authorities to make reasonable regulations as to rates and service.

The termination of all existing permits or grants for the development of water power and the substitution of new grants involving the foregoing principles as soon as may be consistent with the terms of the existing grants.

The support and extension of the irrigation of arid lands and the drainage of swamp and overflow lands.

Mr. Fisher said the plan which had been discussed in 1908 was outlined largely by President Roosevelt.

The purpose of the organization as announced is to unite in one great national organization all those who desire to give their personal influence and support to the movement. Its object is to advocate the adoption of definite measures to carry into effect the principles set forth. Each state and territory shall be represented in the board of managers.

Principles of Association.

The statement of principles declares it to be of the utmost importance that the natural resources of the nation shall be developed and utilized for the promotion of the public welfare without waste, destruction or needless impairment and subject always to their intelligent conservation and consequent preservation of the rights and interests of future generations. The first portion of the statement is a repetition of the declaration adopted by the conference of governors convened by the president at the White House in May, 1908.

In addition to the policy concerning the water powers the policy of the association includes:

The directing of public attention to the need for preserving the fertility of the soils.

The enactment of legislation whereby the title to the surface of public lands and to the minerals below the surface shall be granted separately.

The protection of the source waters of navigable streams.

The enactment and enforcement by the nation and by the states of effective laws to prevent spreading of fire in all forests.

The regulation of timber cutting on forest land.

The separation for purposes of taxation of the timber from the land on which it grows.

The preparation by a commission appointed by the president of the United

States of a plan for waterway improvement, including the development and disposition of water power, the irrigation of arid lands, the drainage of swamp and overflow lands, the control of floods, the prevention of soil wash and the purification of streams for water supply.

The conservation and control of the unappropriated public range lands.

The retention by the government of the title to all lands still in public ownership which contain phosphate rock, coal, oil or natural gas and the development of the same under conditions that will prevent extortion and waste.

The enactment of appropriate legislation to prolong the coal supply, to reduce waste in mining and to establish safeguards against the loss of life in mines.

One of the most advanced declarations of the association classes human efficiency, health and happiness as natural resources and makes them of equal importance with forests, waters, lands and minerals.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

Lord Beresford Tells Why She Must Retain Supremacy at Sea.

Although Admiral Lord Charles Beresford did not mention Germany by name in a speech recently made at a luncheon given him by the Pilgrims of the United States at the Lawyers' club in New York, the men who heard him took it for granted that he had the kaiser's country in mind when he intimated that he feared a war for his country in the near future. His most direct hit was in the following sentence, which came after a long argument in favor of an adequate British navy:

Personally I must confess that I am not at ease concerning the outlook for the immediate future. I can see red spots in the sky.

And this:

If England loses the supremacy of the sea she is doomed. That will be the end of the British empire.

He supplemented that remark with this:

A European war will set back the progress of the world 100 years.

In his speech Lord Beresford said:

I am going to be very brief, for I realize that in this part of the town the time for some of you is worth \$100,000 a minute. First let me speak of my recent trip in Canada. One thing that delighted me was the cordial feeling I found among all classes toward the United States.

But the progress not only of Canada, but of the whole British empire, of the whole world, depends on the maintenance



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

of peace. England is the only country in the world which is absolutely dependent upon the certain and punctual delivery of food supplies and raw materials by ships. If we were at war and the trade routes were cut and there was any continued delay in the arrival of our water borne necessities of life, that would mean the end of the British empire.

All other nations can feed themselves out of their own fields or those of adjoining countries. For us everything is and always must be water borne. For us it is a necessity of life to have a navy that makes our trade routes sure. I do not speak of a navy big enough to win in war. I have in mind a navy so big that it will prevent war.

A country's naval budget is the rate of insurance which that country pays for the security of its commerce. But when the world notices that any one nation is paying a rate of insurance which on the face of it is far in excess of what is necessary to protect its coast line and trade and is borrowing money to get that high rate then the minds of other nations are naturally unsettled.

Personally I must confess I am not at ease concerning the outlook for the immediate future. I can see red spots in the sky. Many prominent statesmen of England have seen them, too, and have admitted the fact recently.

The best assurance of the peace and progress of the world would be an understanding among all the English speaking people and several nations of the British empire and the United States that there should be no war anywhere.

If England should have a war and should win, the victory would cost from a thousand to fifteen hundred millions of pounds sterling. That would mean loss here as well as in England. If we should lose, the United States would gain nothing.

"This circular describing the Mountingway says you can sit at the dinner table and see the beautiful mountain peaks," said the man who contemplated going.

"That is true," replied the one who had been, "and that's just about all you can see."—Yonkers Statesman.

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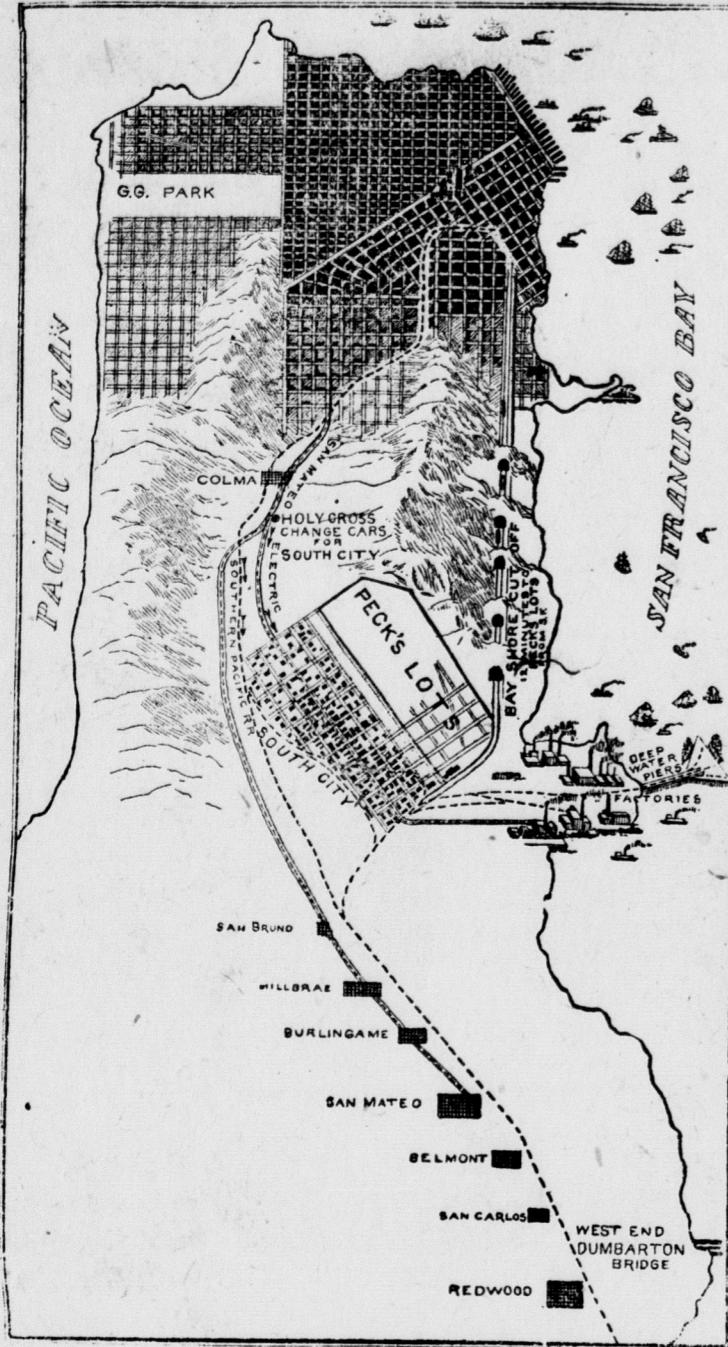
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The citizen who starts a counter movement to GOOD ROADS for the simple reason that he has a petty SPITE against another man is not a GOOD CITIZEN for San Mateo County, and should be told so by all progressive citizens.

DON'T KNOCK--BOOST--even if you have to be SILENT.

PECK & GARRETT.

SAN BRUNO ITEMS

[CORRESPONDENCE]

The residents of San Bruno are asked to kindly furnish such news items as will be of interest, sending the same to our correspondent, Geo. V. C. Bacon, San Bruno, who will see that they are given due publicity. It is the desire to this paper to make the columns devoted to the San Bruno section of the county a complete summary of all that has transpired since the previous issue, and to do this it will be necessary to ask the co-operation of the residents. Any items of local or general interest will be thankfully received. Kindly hand them to Mr. Bacon any time before Thursday night in order to ensure their publication in the following Saturday's issue. Sample copies of this paper may be obtained, gratis, from Mr. Bacon.

All indications point to a period of considerable activity in building circles, there being many new buildings now in course of erection and being figured upon. The large block being constructed by L. T. Hanson for Alfred T. Green, president of the Hensley-Green Company is rapidly approaching completion and will be a great credit to the town. Adjoining this block, the foundations of two other stores are being prepared, one of which is to be a harness and saddlery shop, the other an automobile accessory and bicycle store. The new Club house of the Harmonie Club, the foundation of which was laid last week, is also being rushed along under the capable and efficient direction of superintendent of construction, A. J. Barnwell, a club member. In Belle Air Park also there are several new residences being built. The Messrs. Pudsee are now working on their new house in the Third Addition and have the same practically closed in.

Explanation of Bells next week. Some much needed repairs are being made to the bridge over the creek at San Bruno Crossing.

Watch for the Bell story later. Another mass meeting of the qualified electors of the San Bruno school district is called by the school trustees in response to a petition, at which time this of-repeated subject will again be up for action. At this time the petitioners desire that seven more lots be purchased. It is also petitioned that the present school house be removed from its site to a location in Bell Air Park and that the new school house be erected on the site thus made vacant.

No school Bells yet.

Otto Tuska, Fourth Addition, who recently underwent a serious operation at the McNutt Hospital, is making splendid headway toward health and strength, at his home.

Don't forget the Bells.

The recent showers have been most welcome, and the foliage looks fresh and bright. The dust, too, has been laid and the most enjoyable time of the year for traveling is at hand.

Listen for the cow Bells on the hills.

The local Camp of the Woodmen of the World and the Circle of the Women of Woodcraft have joined forces and are planning to have a monster celebration and rally just before Thanksgiving. With these two progressive and hustling bodies working toward our common end, the result is certain to be most gratifying. Further notice will be given later in regard to details.

Just a few more Bells.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church gave another luncheon in the engine house of the San Bruno Volunteer Fire Department, the use of which was generously donated to them, on last Wednesday noon, for the purpose of raising funds, with which to purchase a new sewing machine for Mrs. Null, who lost hers in the fire which destroyed the church recently. The luncheon was a great success, being well patronized and a substantial sum was netted.

Church Bells will soon be ringing again.

San Bruno Homestead No. 910, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, had a most enjoyable and successful class initiation last Tuesday evening, when seven new candidates were ad-

mitted to full membership in the order. After this ceremony the doors were thrown open to the public and dancing and refreshments were enjoyed by all. The good times, the harmony and the splendid protection afforded its members is making the B. A. Y. one of the most popular places in San Bruno in which to spend an evening.

Albert S. Samuels, the well-known jeweller of San Francisco, together with his wife, visited San Bruno last Sunday, when they were the guests of our correspondent, G. V. Bacon, Third Addition. J. F. Cook, Belle Air Park, was also present, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Look for President Taft to ring our San Bruno Bells.

A "Pie Social" was held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening by the Women's Improvement Club, which proved to be a huge success and which secured for this club a very gratifying sum. The pie-eating contest was the feature of the evening and only the splendid cookery of the San Bruno matrons averted many a case of nightmare.

The Bells did not toll this time.

What bids fair to be the most popular entertainment ever given in San Bruno is the stereopticon lecture entertainment and dance, which, together with refreshments, is to be offered for the small sum of ten cents by the Yeomen on Tuesday evening, October the 12th. Special preparations are being made to accommodate a large number, and it is confidently expected that the Town Hall will be well filled. Tickets are now on sale by every member of this lodge, all of whom are vying with one another to see who can sell the greatest number. As the price is small, many members are having no difficulty in selling large numbers of tickets.

Bells will ring a welcome that night.

The regular meeting of St. Andrews (Episcopal) Guild was held on last Thursday afternoon at the chapel in Lomita Park. The meeting was well attended, a large number of San Bruno ladies being present, all of whom evinced much interest and enthusiasm.

This society is growing rapidly and much good is expected as a result.

Of course you'll not forget about the Bells.

Probably no more dainty nor charming events have ever been given in this part of the county than the entertainments and dances which have been presented by the ever-popular Las Amicas Club. Composed, as it is, of the most popular and most attractive of San Bruno's young ladies, with all the ingenuity and inherent ability to make all parts one perfect whole, their entertainment and dance which is scheduled for Saturday evening, the 16th, is already looked forward to with the liveliest anticipations, by not only their numberless friends and admirers, but also by that portion of the public at large who enjoy a good time. Excellent music, beautiful decorations, charming hostesses and everything in keeping will be combined to make an exceptionally pleasant evening.

All the Belles will be there.

The regular meeting of the Dorcas Society was held at the residence of Mrs. Harry J. Grady yesterday afternoon. An enjoyable afternoon, which always occurs when the meetings are held at the home of this gracious hostess, was passed. A most attractive and delicate luncheon was served.

PORTOLA FLOATS BIGGEST EVER

More floats will be seen in the pageants and spectacles of the Portola Festival, to be held in San Francisco October 19 to 23, than at any other fete or celebration ever held in this country or abroad. There will be at least seventy-five of them in the Portola Festival parades, while at the big Hudson-Fulton celebration, held recently in New York, there were but forty-six, and at the last Mardi Gras in New Orleans there were but twenty-six floats.

More than 1000 people in costume, rehearsed for weeks by one of the ablest stage managers of the west, will be used in portraying the stirring scenes of the early western history that the tableaux will depict. The floats, so called for the want of a better name to describe the backgrounds for the pictures—are quite different from anything of the kind ever seen in the west. While some of them are representative of allegorical subjects, a larger number of settings have been worked at in the same way as the scenery and effects used in historical pieces upon the stage. Not only will there be more of these floats in San Francisco's celebration than ever before, but many of them will be the largest ever built. Unique effects, such as cascades of real water are being perfected for the floats and will set a new mark for other festivals to aim at.

Besides the moving pictures in the pageant, there will be seven of the largest floats ever built in the United States. These, representing various scenes typical of California, will be outlined in electric bulbs of various colors, each carrying 16,000 candle-power, and will be fitted with a pumping plant for working fountains, waterfalls and other realistic natural effects. They will be the most complete and artistic things of their kind ever seen in the country.

To Rent.—Two rooms for light house keeping, to respectable married couple or two young men, at moderate rental. 421 Linden Avenue.

Don't kick because you have to button your wife's waist. Be glad your wife has a waist, and doubly glad you have a wife whose waist you can button. Some men's wives have no waists to button. Some men's wives have no buttons to button. Some men's wives who have waists with buttons on to button don't care a continental whether they are buttoned or not. Some men don't have any wives with waists with buttons on to button any more than a rabbit.—Exchange.

For Sale.—One new and one old business buggy; bargains. Apply at Twin Peaks Stable, Sixteenth and Market streets, San Francisco. Phone Market 4698.

Try a pair of our guaranteed cadet stockings for boys and girls. W. C. Schneider.